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STEARN'S & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATERT BALAMANDER SAFE.

THE 2750 TEST IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

The attention of Merchanis and all others wishing
A FEALLY FIRE PROOF SAFE.

Is requested to the following testimonial:

BALTIMORE, March 11, 1257.

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our books and papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our Warshonse, No. 15 Bowling whist, on the lat host, without INJUNY, ERISK FRESERVED IN FREEZE OBJECT, WITHOUT INJUNY, ERISK FREEZEVED IN FREEZE OBJECT, WITHOUT INJUNY, ERISK FREEZEVED IN FREEZE OBJECT, WITHOUT INJUNY, ERISK FREEZEVED IN FREEZE OBJECT, WITHOUT SIJUNY, ERISK FREEZEVED IN FREEZE OBJECT, WITHOUT SIJUNY, ERISK FREEZE WE have already purchased of your agents a larger one of the same kind.

CHEPLAIN & JONES.

STILL ANOTHER—THE 224TH TEST.

MESSES STEARNS & MARVIN—Gentlement: On the morning of the 19th of last December my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, but on removing, my.

STEARNS AND MARVIN SAFE from the rubbish I found my books, cash and valuable papers, to the ameunt of about \$7 000; in perfect order.

Yours truly.

Cobourg, C. W., Feb. 2, 1807.

Depot of STEARN'S & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

NO. 40 MURRAY-ST., N. Y.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for GENTLEMEN'S DEESS HATE IS this day issued, together with large invoice of Parts Hats of late styles, including the cale brated Camerings Soft Hat is new water-proof article; it various colors, and for sale at our counters only. Leavy & Co Leaders of Fashlons for Gents' Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor-House.

FROCK COATS AT EVANS'.

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Spring Regians
Elegant base cloth Press Coats
Elegant base cloth Press Coats
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Fancy cassinger Fac, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Evans' Extensive Clothing War-house, Nos. 66 and 66 Fulton-st., Nos. 66 and 60 Fulton-st.

of the remainder of our importations for this season commences To-MORROW. Remember, the whole stock by far the largest in America, is to be sold off before the first of June. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods common of this paper.

W. J. F. Dailey & Co., Nos 631 and 633 Eroadway.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

New on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVETS,

PAPENTAY, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,

Imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which until further

notice, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES. The early bird

gets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway near Grand at.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, EN-GRATINGS, ART MATERIALS, &C., TWENTY-FIVE PER CEN-BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under Day Goods. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., N. 351 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the Carper business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON, & Co.,
No. 70 Cana'-a\*.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to our rich Brusseis Carpeting, 2 to 10 per yard.
High Veivet Carpeting, 12 to 16 per yard.
Ann all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Olicloths of every description, at the lowest cash prices.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK for sale cheap ALSERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-at.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush Ing. near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergereta and other ornamental Tuses is particularly good, and they are offered at lower rates. Faurt Traces, Seaters, Roses, Vises and Exoric Plants can be formished in great variety and of choice quaity. Trees will be deflivered at Folton Market what free of freight. Catalogues by mail or at No. 29 Wall st., basement.

Wigs!-Harr-Dye !!-Wigs!!!-Batchelor's Wies and Tourkes have improvements pseudiar to their house. They are celebrated all ever the world for their graceful beauty ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his through Dvs. Bold at Baychenous, No. 25. Breadway.

MACKEREL, F CODEISH, BUTTER,

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co. No. 196 Greenwich SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA-SEWING MACHINES.—1. M. SINGER & Co.'S GA-BETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable in-formation about Sewing Machiness, and answers all questions that can be saked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a Sewing Machine, with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbig machines now be-fore the public. 1. M. SEAGER & Co.'S GAZETTE will be seat graffs to all who apply by letter or otherwise. all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. Singra & Co., No. 52; Broadway, New-York.

TAKE YOUR SCISSORS

Or knife and cut out our advertisement in the Dry Goods
column of this paper, and bring it with you. It will aid you
materially in making your selections.

W. J. F. Datley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Breadway.

HUDSON KIVER INSTITUTE,

AT CLAVERACK, NEW-YORK,
Three Miles from Hadson.

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MALE AND FENALK. TERM OPENS APRIL 17.

C. H. GARDNER, A M., Principal.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., No. 63 Liberty-st., N. Y., PROFRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is new ready.

REDUCING STOCK.

ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES

CAN now be bought at full

THISTY PER CENT

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COLT & WHITTELSEY,

No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, Secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglary Proof Lock

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees and Proprietors. SUPERIOR TREES .- WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

Phushing, N. Y. The new Descriptive Catalogue of TREES as PLANTS gratis, at FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. 1,709 pounds Chinese SUGAR CANE SKED. RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH

a Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crysta Palace for their new Parent Radical Cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mort. Wit. LAND PARKER and John M. Carronan. Open from 7a. m to 9 p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2 Maidendane, New York. THE PROPLE'S GRIDIRON

The People's distributed flavored Broils, and abates that terrible nulsance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all wed-regulated hitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and Retail Depot.

No. 496 Broadway, New York.

Geo L. Caxxox.

TO DR. BRANDRETH. Simplicity marks nature's laws Bad blood our frames with polson fills;
Your skill has pointed out the cause.
And cours it—by your eleansing Pills.
Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Manyeru Salve to any respectable patient who will sail for it. For Sait Rieson, Scrottia Burnasad Chibbbias, neuropassed, S. B. Sairys, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal st., between Broadway and Cinich et. DOLLAR TOILET SETS .- Another lot of the white Toller Sers at one dollar will be opened To Day.
W. J. F. Daller & Co.,
Nos. 601 and 633 Broadway.

DESHLER'S PILLS for FEVER and AGUE-Also all kinds of Paristy Menicities and Durudists' Fascy Astroles, in any quantities, and at the very lowest and best ferms, aways on the by P. C. Welles & Co., No. 115 Providings.

SAWS -HOE & Co's PATENT GROUND SAWS PLASTRING TRUWSLS, &c., can be had windows wand retail, as the principal hadwares acres, at the adestroins of the manu-facturers, Nos., 20 and 31, Golden, or at the works, corner of Broome, Shetiff and Celumbia sta., N. Y.

Let the Dyspurric avail bimself of the only means of radical outs. \*Contrastats Dyserted Struttle.
made from simple Granden Vestables. It corrects the arbitis
of the Stomach and removes Continuous. Said at wholesale
by Barnes & Pairs, "Groudway, N. Y., and at retail by all
broughts. Spicents per bottle.

The great success and continued demand for Private Jaraness Toxai has had end the pripate alone to increase the convince. alone to increase the quantity, but also to enterin the posteriors in a some to increase the quantity, but also to enterin its properties, and to tennare everything assumed to the American Paint. Thousands have weared themselves from the curse of tobacco-chewing, since its intraduction into this country. Tokat is tetalled at Cuar and Drug-Stores. Wangsale at No. 412 Broadway, up-sales.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE .-At the Dinner Table, every clab of toost mest should have of more table specurity of this Sames in the gravy; and game a moderate quantity should be may d with the Sauce, a game a moderate quantity ensure is the set of those who require an additional quantity.

John Dencia & Sons, No. 40 ft ordway. Sons against or Proprie or a

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS,

THE GREAT OPENING of the remainder of our importations for this sesson commenced TO-MORROW. Remember, the whole stock, by far the largest in America, is to be sold off before the lat of June. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. Datley & Ga., Nos. 531 and 533 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—FREEMAN & BENNETT have remered to their new Storks on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade st., No. 287 Broadway, directly apposite
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public atrespectfully invited to call and examine their increased and
valuable stock of First Dramosn Juwertay, Watches, Silverware, &c. if celling assured that they can compete with any
other establishment in the United States in regard to the

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-WHAT BULLAUMAL S. UINTERS! AND FILLS.

ARE THEIR CREDENTIALS?—They are approved by the most enlightened governments, anotioned by the highest medica authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands in authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands in authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands in authority of the size of th

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS. PATRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,500 tierces Stag & Shays. Phipps, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family Hams.

SAIPPING HAMS -1,500 tierces glazed and yellow bagged, in sime shipping order. PASTMAN & LLOYD. Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-of-

## New Hork Daily Tribure

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1857.

TO COURESPONDENTS. Subscribers, in sending a remittance, frequently omit to mea-tion the name of the Post-Office and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be send. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. ways mention the name of the Perrogree and Wate.

Notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by she
name and address o the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this week should be handed in to day. Price, \$1 a line.

The course of true love, in the case of Mr. and Mrs. John Dean, begins to run more smoothly. For a fortnight the public has been entertained with minute relations of the contest between filial and connubial love, the extraordinary proceedings of the indignant father, and the spunky counterchecks of the perp'exed husband. "Long time in "even scale the battle hung;" but does not the Book say the woman for this cause shall leave father and mother and cleave unto her husband, as Marianna Petronelia has done with a constancy and devotion truly beroic? The majesty of the law has been invoked, and a supreme judicial decision has rendered unte Casar the things that are Casar's-John Dean, the coachman, the Celtic, Milesian, Hibernian, Irish coachman, has been declared the true and lawful husband of the daughter of John G. Boker, the rich liquor merchant; and she goes with him, as Ruth went with her chosen lord; "whither theu goest I will go, and thy people shall be my people." So ends this strange eventful history; and another large ripple on the sea of city life has gently and peacefully died away. What shall be the next lion of the day?

. The Young Men's Christian Association last night took up the newspaper business, and had a long and acrimonious discussion upon the conduct of some of the Board of Directors. They came to no decision beyond the acceptance of the report.

Gov. Geary, though finally admitted to an interview with President Buchanan yesterday, was kept cooling his heels for some time in the ante chamber, while the President gave audience to a set of officeseekers from this city. We do not wonder that the President was rather loth to look his ill-used friend in the face. Very likely he entertains the opinion expressed by a certain journal of this city, that Geary's resignation is premature—that he ought rather to have stayed in Kausas, powerless and helpless as he was, living and supporting the Territorial Administration at his own charges, and in risk of assassination, instead of coming home just at this inconvenient sesson to vex Mr. Buchanan with Kansas affairs, when he has so many other thirgs to attend to. Gov. Geary might ask, to be sure, what good he could have done-apart from saving Mr. Buchanan from responsibility-by remaining in the Territory. Unsustained, nay, totally abandoned as he was by the Administration, he had lost the last vestige of authority. Nothing remained to him beyond the duty of enforcing the processes of Judge Lecompte and the execution of laws the repeal of which he had vainly urged, or which had been passed against his remonstrances and over his veto. If that is all that Mr. Buchanan expects of the Governor of Kansas, he cannot encounter the least difficulty in filling the vacant

A report was yesterday circulated in the city, to the effect that Mr. Augustus Schell had received the appointment of Collector of this port, and Mr. Wilson Small that of Postmaster. We believe that this is a mistake, and doubt whether those gentlemen will carry off the rich prizes at which they anu. Still we will say in justice to them and to the test of mankind, that Mr. Buchanan might go farther and fare a great deal worse.

The State Convention of the Free-State party of Kansas, which assembled at Topeka on the 10th inst , adjourned on the 11th after deciding not to take part in the Constitutional Election ordered by the bogus Legislature. On this point, opinion appears to have been nearly or quite unanimous.

We have not, hitherto, expressed any opinion of our own on this subject, nor do we know any earnest Free-State journal outside of Kansas that has done so. In fact, no one could speak decisively upon it in ignerance of many facts that could only be learned on the spot. Had the bogus Legis'ature really proposed and provided for a fair and honest election, with lists of voters impartially made up and subjected to judicial scrutiny, we should have counseled our friends to waive the usurpation of legislative power by the Border Ruffians, and go into the Election. But of fraudulent, swindling, sham Elections, we think Kansas has had a surfeit

An Extra Session of the Legislature of Minnesota is to be held on the 27th of April to arrange for a Convention to form a State Constitution.

The Africa is now over due at this port, and the Circassian at Halifax, but neither had been heard from at 11 o'clock last night.

Among other evidences of the falling fortunes of

Gen. Walker, at least of the failure of his hold upon popular favor in this city, is the abandonment of his cause by The N. Y. Times. It is true the support given by that journal to the cause of the fillibusters has been very much like its support of everything else, strongly resembling the progress of the arithmetical freg out of the well-one leap backward to every two leaps forward. Still, on be whole, down to a very recent period, The Times gave to the fillibusters about as steady a support as it was ever known to give to anything. All at cace, however, as if dispairing of Walker's sucit creaks long and loud over the fillibuster war as having been keep alive by the press. The N. Y. Times may well say that, and it might have added that few presses have done more in that way than izelf.

CONNECTICUT holds her Annual Election on Monday, April 6. The rival candidates for the leading offices are as follows:

Opposition : Buchanan John T. Walt. Lieut. Governor. Alfred A. Burnham, Roger Averill. ! Secretary ..... Orville H. Platt, Talcott Crosby. Treasurer...... Fred'k S. Wildman, Comptroller..... Joseph G. Lamb, Thomas Cowles

Members of next Congress .... 1. 'Erra Clark, jr., Richard D. Hubbard. Samuel Arnold, 2d. Joel W. White. 2 . John Woodruff. 4. Orris S. Ferry.

William D. Bishop. We believe all the candidates are personally fair mer, who will fill creditably the stations to which they may be elected. The chances might seem to be nearly equal, did we not remark the name of our excellent friend John T. Wait on the Buchanan ticket. We believe his party is always beaten when his name appears on their State Ticket-of course, not through his fault. Still, we have fallen into the habit of expecting the defeat of a ticket when we fird his name upon it. Both candidates for Governor are strong men, and their names are calculated to draw out a heavy vote.

We see by a printed correspondence between Mark Howard, esq., and the German Republican Club of Hartford, that some earnest Republicans are in doubt as to their duty in the pending canvass. The State Ticket which is presented for their support is styled the "Union Ticket," while they are Republicans purely and only. Many of them are of European birth, and all inflexibly hostile to any invidious distinction between Naturalized and Native citizens. If to vote the "Union Ticket" is to countenance and uphold such distinction, then they wash their hands of the whole concern.

The subject is not free from difficulty, yet we think the course which will be most distasteful to the Berder-Ruffian usurpers in Kansas and their upholders in the Free States is the true one. To all practical intents, "Americanism," so called, is a thirg of the past. Men who called themselves Americans voted for Fremont; but the Fremont vote told as Republican and that alone. So men called Americans support the "Union Ticket" now; but a vote for that ticket will be practically a vote against the Extension of Slavery, against the Border-Ruffian usurpation, against the inhuman doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, and in favor of making Kansas a Free State. So the world will regard it; so it will truly be. The State Ticket elected last year in Connecticut was called "American," but its triumph paved the way for a triumphant, overwhelming decision in November, not for Fulmore and Nativism, but for Frement and Republicanism. Such, we are confident, will be the effect of the success of the "Union ticket" now. For a Republican to vote against it, there fore, seems to us like placing names above thingswords before ideas. At all events, we entreat that not a vote be thrown away on Members of Congress. Here a plurality elects, and a failure to elect the Opposition candidates will be hailed as an indorsement of the Dred Scott decision and a triumph of Slavery Extension. The three old Members haveconsidering that they were elected as "Americans" solely-voted and acted throughout as well as the Republicans had a right to expect. They have sustained the Republican principles with respect to Slavery firmly, steadily and heartily, and their reelection will be a Republican triumph Mr. Ferry, the fourth "Union" candidate, is a straightout Republican, and did good service for Fremont in the Presidential contest. We expect every Republican to spare no effort to secure the return of all four of them.

The State of New-Jersey was originally, as every body knows, a part of the Dutch Colony of New-Netherlands. It was also included within the original grant of the Colony of New-York, of which the river Delaware was made the southern and western boundary. Unfortunately, however, the Duke of York, to whom this grant was made, in utter ignorance or total disregard of the topography of his new province, and even before he had obtained possession of it, most inconveniently dismembered it by conveying to two English courtiers all that portion of it between the Hudson on the east and the Delaware on the west. To this territory the grantees gave the name of New-Jersey, in compliment to the litt'e island of Jersey in the British Channel, of which, during the civil war, one of the new proprietaries had been governor-the reyal flag having been kept flying there longer than anywhere

else in the British Isles. Richard Nichols, who, as senior Commissioner for the Duke of York, had wrested New-Netherlands from the feeble hands of the Dutch, and who remained Governor of the newly-conquered Province, being on the spot, perceived at once the fatal folly and absurd inconvenience of this subdivision of the Province. He remonstrated very loudly against the disadvantage to New-Yerk of having another separate colony planted on the same river, alleging. in his vexation, that the Duke had been misled into giving away the best part of his Province. To obviate as far as possible the inconveniences of this ill-advised and ill-considered grant, the Governor and other officers of New-York stickled for the commercial control of New-York Bay and the entrance into the Hudson. Gov. Androe would not allow any goods to be landed on the Jersey shore till the vessels had first entered at New-York and paid the duties there exacted in the Duke's name. The people of East Jersey complained dolefully of this impost, but Andros successfully opposed all at tempts at a direct trade between that province and England. The Jerseymen struggled desperately to throw off this commercial subordination, and subsequently the town of Perth Amboy was founded in the hope that it might rise into a commercial rival to New York. In all these efforts, however, the good people of New-Jersey were destined to disappointment. The laws of nature and trade proved too powerful for arbitrary conventions, and to this day New-Jersey imports her goods through New-York, and pays duty therefor at the New-York Custom-House.

But Gov. Andres was not content with this mere mercantile control over New Jersey. He made a bold push also to recover the jurisdiction with which the foolish Duke had so unadvisedly parted. He first summoned Philip Carteret, who acted as Governor of East Jersey, to forego the exercise of his authority, and when he declined. paid him a friendly visit to persuade him to do so. These mild reasons failing, he sent a file of soldiers who seized the Governor of New-Jersey in his bed, carried him to New-York and committed him to prison. Andres summened a special court, him-PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, and decountry Merchans, Greens, Rahers, Confectioners, and having little taste for supporting the losing self-being chief judge, for the trial of his rival.

"Mr. Barclay, the Consul at New-York, Mr. Mathew, self-being chief judge, for the trial of his rival. His charge to the Grand Jury is not extant, but Milister at Washington, have all of them appeared as

we dare say a pretty accurate idea of it may be formed from Chief Justice Lecompte's famous trescon charge to the Grand Jury of Douglas County, under which an indictment for treason was found against Gov. Robinson of Kaneas Territory. Unfortunately, however, the time had not yet come for the success of such energetic measures. The New-York Petit Jury did not by any means come up to the Kansas standard. Though hectored by the Governor and twice sent back, they persisted in finding a verdict of acquittal. Andres, how ever, did not give it up so. He still stuck to his claim and detained Carteret in custody till the matter could be referred to England. But the English lawyers of that day fell as far short of the acuteness and adroitness of our Taneys and Waynes as the New-York Jury had done of our present Juries in Kansas. Sir William Jones, to whom the question was referred, did not show a par ticle of that legal sleight-of-hand in getting rid of an inconvenient bargain-and one of which the Duke had already pocketed all the consideration-so strikingly exhibited by our five slaveholding Supreme Judges in setting aside, so far as the North took anything by the bargain, all the provisions of the Missouri Compromise. Sir William Jones de cided against the Duke's claim to jurisdiction. In consequence of that decision New-Jersey has remained till to-day an independent community, justifying, from time to time, by a deg-in-the-manger, or we might rather say, a hoggish spirit of legisla tion, the protests of Nichols and the policy of Andros. Of that species of legislation a remarkable specimen has lately appeared in the act of the Jersey Legislature on the subject of quarantine.

In spite, however, of the ill success of the efforts of our old Colonial Governors to rectify the blunders of the Duke of York and recover the jurisdiction of New-Jersey, there is still a chance left for us-indeed, we may say two chances. The famous doctrine of "re-annexation," set up to justify the seizure of Texas. will apply exactly to this case. That Jersey once belonged to New-York is very certain-a good deal more certain than that Texas, previous to our admission of it into the Union, had ever belonged to the United States or to France. According to the dectrine of " re-annexation "-the dectrine, that is, of taking back anything that ever belonged to us -we have a plain right to take possession of the State of New-Jersey. But we are not reduced to rest upon this "re-annexation" title alone. The recent act of New-Jersey on the subject of quarantine plainly brings her within the provisions of the Ostend manifesto, and for that matter, of the doctrine on the subject of helping ourselves to the territory of our neighbors laid down in President Buchanan's Inaugural Address. What plainer case of necessity can be supposed than the necessity of providing a quarantine-station most compatible with our own security and that of our suburban population against the spread of infectious diseases-a matter, too, in which the security of the inhabitants of New-Jersey is involved beyond any power of separation in that of the inhabitants of New-York? Or, if some question might be made of the extension of the right of seizure thus accruing to us under the doctrines of the Ostend Manifesto, to the whole of New-Jersey. who can undertake to deny our perfect right and title, under the principles of public law laid down in that document, to seize upon Sandy Hook-first, of course, offering to purchase and tendering therefor a reasonable price?

It is reported that a petition has recently been got up in this City to the President of the United States for the reinstatement of Mr. Barclay as British Consul at this port. It will be remembered that he was dismissed for his complicity in the business of recruiting a foreign legion in the United States for the Crimea, which was undertaken by the British Government during the late war with Russia, and for other cause. The petition, it is said, assumes that Mr. Barclay's guilt was not established by proof.

We do not exactly perceive how the President can restore an officer of a foreign Government, whom a previous Administration dismissed. But even if he had the power, it appears to us that it Barcley. The signers of the petition must act in ignorance or disregard of facts if they allege that there was no proof against him. It is true that the evidence bore more severely upon Mr. Stanley, the Vice-Consul; but it was strong enough against Mr. Barc'ay also. The excuse itself set up by Mr. Barclay is a poor and pitiful one. It is that he did not know what Mr. Stanley was doing; that he was ignorant of what was going on in his own Consulate.

Mr. Giddings used to tell a good story of trying a cause, soon after his admission to the bar, when he was practicing with old Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio. A man was indicted for passing counterfeit money. Mr. Giddings defended him on the ground that he was non compos mentis, and did not know what he was doing when he passed the money. The Jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. Mr. Giddings was greatly elated at the result. As he came out of Court, he met Mr. Whittlesey, who had listened to the opening of the defense, and, rushing up to him, he joyfully exclaimed: "Don't you think the "Jury have let that fellow off !" "Yes," mildly respended the old man, "and it would have been a great deal more to his credit if they had convicted him."

It strikes us that Mr. Barclay would hardly mend the matter if he could establish his innocence, inasmuch as it could only be by proving a most culpable inattention to the duties of his office, and a miraculous blindness to what was taking place directly before his eyes. In directing our Minister in England "to ask the Government of Great Britain to withdraw Mr. Barelay from the post of "British Consul at New-York," Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, employed the following lan-

"The persons connected with the British Consulate "The persons connected with the British Consulate at New-York have been actively engaged in furthering the recruiting scheme. Mr. Stanley, the assistant or clerk of the Consul, has taken a more open and effective part than the Consul himself, and is now under an indictrent for violating the law against foreign recruiting. The Consul, Mr. Barciay, could not but know of Mr. Stanley's conduct in that matter, but he still retains him in the Consulate. Beside the responsibility that rightfully attaches to Mr. Barclay for the improper conduct of an employee in his office, and under his immediate and daily observation, this Government is astisfied that he has himself not only favored the recruiting for the British army, but has participated in it."

If the crime had been murder, the evidence against Mr. Barclay was aufficient to convict him as an accomplice. On the trial of Henry Hertz, before Judge Kane, in Philadelphia, charged with biring and retaining persons to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, with the intent to enlist in the British foreign legion for the Crimes, the guilt of Mr. Barelay was boldly and unequivocally admitted by Mr. Cuyler, the counsel for the defense, in the following language, addressed to the jury:

prominent and earnest actors in the scenes which have been detailed in the evidence before you."

On that trial, Mr. Max Strobel testified that on the 28th day of February, 1855, he received the following letter from Mr. Crampton, the British

Minister at Washington: "SIR: With reference to our la'e conversation, I am now able to give you more precise information in re-gard to the subject to which it related. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, John F. CRAMPTON.

our obedient servant,
"Mr. Max Strobel."

Mr. Strobel continued his testimony as follows: "After receiving this letter, I went to see Mr. Cramp-"After receiving this letter, I went to be too the rext merning; Mr. Crampton told me that he ten the rext merning; Mr. Crampton told me that he had received letters from home, and that he was willing now to raise men here in the jurisdiction of the United now to raise men hereign legion, which should be es-States for a British foreign legion, which shou tablished either in Nova Scotis or in Causda.

"At the very same time, he gave me a letter of intro-duction to the British Consul in New-York, Mr. Bar-clay, in which he states that I am already acquainted clay, in which he states that I am already acquainted with this matter, and that Mr. Barclay might receive me and talk with me about this subject, and that I should make preparations in New-York for getting men. He told me at the very same time he would sand a messenger to the Governor General of Canada. I went to New-York and delivered my letter to Mr. Barclay " Mr. Strobel further testified that on Sunday, March 25, early in the morning, he left Philadelphia

with seventy-five or seventy-six men and two officers who had been enlisted for the foreign legion. and arrived in New-York Monday morning, about five o'clock; that he had received tickets and twenty-five dollars to go on to New-York, where he was to receive further means to take the men on to Halifax. To the question: "When you got to New-York what did you do?" he replied as follows:

York what did you do?" he replied as follows:

"I went to see Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New-York: and when I got there Mr. Barclay seat me to Delmonico's to see Mr. Howe. The Hon. Joseph Howe was, at that time agent for the British Government in this recruiting business in the States. He was living at Delmonico's. I saw Mr. Bucknell, not Howe. He told me I should be furnished with means as early as possible before 10 o'clock; I had to divide the men in different taverns, and keep them together there for three days. At last, I was furnished with tickets and means to start with these men for Boston, where an English brig, the America, was waiting to receive us and take us on board to take us to Halifax." Halifax.

This does not look like innocence on the part of Mr. Barclay.

It is difficult to conceive of an enlightened Gov rnment, at this day, being engaged in a more dishonorable or discreditable undertaking than this att-mpt of Great Britain to raise a foreign legion in the United States, in disregard of our national sovereignty, and in violation or evasion of our mupicipal law. It was a scheme conceived in stapidity and recklessness, and bunglingly executed. Men high in official station under the British Govern ment were proved to have been skulking about this country, trying secretly to raise, in low taverns and greg shops, a "foreign legion" to uphold the drooping glory of England. Mr. Crampton, the English Minister at Washington, while satisfying Mr. Marey, the American Secretary of State, in his confidential intercourse, " that his Government had no connection with what was doing in the United States for raising recruits for the British army," and "was in no way responsible for it," was, at the very time, himself a directing spirit and most active and efficient agent n the disgraceful business. One witness testified that Mr. Crampton furnished to him the following cipher for the convenience of concealing the meaning of such telegraphic dispatches as there might be occasion to use:

Cipher. Letter. Letter.

And between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Barclay, as has already been shown, Mr. Strobel, a subordinate instrument in the operations, flew back and forth, like a shuttlecock between two battledores. If one was guilty, both were. Even the certificate of the New-York merchants, potent as it might be deemed, cannot bleach out Mr. Barclay's character. He is too deeply implicated in this recruiting basiness.

It is the more remarkable to witness a movement of this character here, after even the English journals have admitted the conclusiveness of the evidence against the officers of their Government who were dismissed for their complicity in the attempt at recruiting in the United States. For a leng while, The London Times defended the British Government, and showered its denunciations upon the heads of Mr. Marcy and Mr. Cushing. Bat, when all the correspondence and evidence were brought to light, The Times gave up the case, admitted that the United States had all along been in the right and their Government in the wrong, and condemned alike the folly of the offense and the egregiousness of the blunder.

Mr. Buchanan was our Minister in England at the time of these occurrences. For several months, he was hoodwicked in the matter by the British Government; but at last the vail was rent, and he became naturally and justly indignant, not only on account of the clear complicity of the British Minis ter and Consuls here, but the more so, owing to the deception which had been practiced upon him. If Mr. Barelay had ceased to be an acceptable Consul under the Administration of Mr. Pierce we think he will not find his chances improved under Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Barclay's participation in the recruiting of

the foreign legion was not his sole offense, nor the only one of a grave and serious character. His conduct in the matter of the bark Maury evoked severe an madversion from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the grounds assigned by our Government for requesting his removal. But we think there is enough without that to lead intelligent, considerate and patriotic men to withhold their names from the petition in his favor. We entrest the Commissioner of Streets, the Su-

perintendent of Screets, and the Controller, to look through our most crowled down-town streetssay William, Nassau, Ann. Gold and Cliff-and see how the black mud lies therein from two to six inches deep, and often so evenly distributed that no sign of a paving stone appears for a distance of several yards-and then tell the public for what we are called to pay the little street-cleaning bill of \$132,000 and over just rendered against the city, and indersed by these functionaries. Why is it that this city is always dirtier than any other in America while paying more for cleaning the streets! Is it not plain that a thorough scouring of our streets once a week for the ensuing mouth would yield a net product worth more, if applied to the hungry soil of Lerg Island, than the cost of scraping it up and carrying it off? Who steals the hundreds of thousands of dellars annually paid for cleaning the streets of this misruled and swindled city? Why are not the lowest bids just opened accepted, and the contractor set to work?

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH:

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857. Mr. Appleton will probably withdraw from The Union in a short time. His health is suffering from the poisonous influence of the National Hotel; and other causes conspire to produce this necessity. In addition, no confidence is entertained as to his getting the printing in either House, from the apparent distraction of parties and tendency to new complications. This failure, with others, is not considered suspicious for the starting Administration. Cel. Forney is desirous to succeed to this post, but opposition threatened from a particular faction readers the prospect doubtful. Influences now potent which he helped to build up have deserted him, or proved indifferent. Failing here, he will probably return to Pennsylvania.

Col. Black has gone home, despairing of the Gor. ernorship of Kansas, and much riled at the treatment of the Administration.

Mr. Mason has accepted the Baltimore Collector. ship. He and others were appointed as expressions of the personal partiality of the President, and disregarding the recommendations or wishes of the community. Mr. Mason visited Wheatland to urgo Robt. J. Walker for the State Department, and there received the first intimation of the purpose now fulfilled. He is a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Bench having been before equally divided, his withdrawal insures a majority to the Know-Nothings, through the filling of his place by the Legislature.

Although the result in the first case of Lieut. Pennington before the Naval Court of Inquiry has not officially transpired, it is ascertained that he is left dropped, as by the decision of the Reform Board.

From the time already consumed in the two cases now proposed to establish two additional Courts, the whole result of this experiment will probably be a recommendation to put the dropped officers on the furlough list, and those on that list to leave-pay where a reasonable justification is furnished.

The Cabinet sat six hours to-day, and Gov. Geary was present for two hours, making a detailed statement of affairs in Kansas, corresponding substantially to that published, except in personal application and in answer to special interrogations. No decision was made concerning his successor, and the whole subject will be considered fully by the President before adopting a conclusion. It exercises him much.

No progress was made to-day in the New-York appointments, but it was suggested by a member of the Cabinet, after the session this evening, that it might be politic to take Judge Parker as a Compromise between Schell and Butterworth for Col-

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857.

Gov. Geary's resignation has not been accepted. He attended a Cabinet meeting this afternoon-no results were reached, the President being taken Ill before the interview closed. A decision is looked for to-morrow certainly.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857.

Gov. Geary was to have had an interview with the President this morning, but the time of the latter previous to the meeting of the Cabinet was monopolised by a large number of New York politicians, some of whom besieged the members of the Cabinet at their private ledgings, relative to the appointment on which the Cabinet to day are engaged.

Col. Pickens of South Carolina has been tendered a foreign mission.

Col. Pickets of South Carolina has been closed of foreign mission.

The principal California appointments are: Col. B. F. Washington Collector, San Francisco; Frank Tilford, Naval Officer; William B. Dameron, Surveyor; Major Solomon, Marshal, Northern District. Elder succeeds Foreman as Postmaster at Sacramento, and Lester Collector at Stockton vice Scoffield. Charles Leser Collector at Stockton vice Scotleid. Charles H. Winder is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Naval Court of Inquiry, vice Carlisle, resigned. This office is worth about \$20 a day.

Mr. Gorman resigned, and was not removed from the Governorship of Minnesots. He will remain in the Territory and be a member of the Constitutional Convention to meet at St. Paul in July.

Ex Governor Bigler of California has bee

finister to Chili, vice Starkweather.

The Cabinet were to day engaged for hours on the lew-York appointments. Nothing definite is known The Cabinet were to day engaged for nons on the New-York appointments. Nothing definite is known as to the decision arrived at. It is expected, however, that the appointments will be announced to-morrow. Governor Geory having notified the Precident of his arrival in Washington, he was invited to call at the White House this afternoon, which he did, and was there introduced by the Precident to the Cabinet, and had with them a lorg consultation on the general affairs of Kanasa.

It is said that the President contemplates making his

It is said that the President contemplates making his Summer residence at Georgetown, to avoid the sick-ness with which former immates of the White House have been afflicted during that season of the year. Dr. Bernhelsel, Delegate from Utah, deside the truth of the discreditable statements concerning that Tem-tory. He says they emanate from enemies who have been striving to foment difficulties between the Mor-mons and the General Government.

FROM KANSAS. St. Louis, Monday, March 23, 1857.

The Topeka correspondent of The Democrat says: The Kansas Free-State Convention was in essaion at that place on the 10th and 11th inst., C. F. Currier presiding. The Committee on the Platform reported a series of resolutions, stating that the people of the Territory cannot participate in the election called under the Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention Act without compromising their rights as American citizens and jeoparding the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory; and they arge upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under that Constitution: that peaceful relations between all its citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people of the Territory; and they urgently appeal to all men to submit all differences of opinion growing out of the question of its domestic institutions to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the Freedom of Speech or of the Ballotbox shall be held as just cause for departure from this policy; that no tests shall be made for memerelip of the Free-State party save the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas; and finally, that they are offexibly determined to abite by the principles of Equality and Squatter Sovereignty as enunciated in the Kansas Nebraska bill.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALEANT, March 23, 1837.

Mr. RAMSAY rose to a question of privilege in regard to the card published by Godian C. Verplanck. He stated that in the errors made in transcribing the testimory the mere word "unimportant" was substituted for "important," which had been already admitted; and with regard to the re nainder of the communication, he declared that the deductions of the Committee were properly drawn from Mr. Verplanck's testimenly. stimeny.
Mr. YALE called up the concurrent resolutions rela-

tive to the French spoilation claims, and the same ware adopted by yeas, 13; nays, 5.

The concurrent resolutions on the proposed extension of the Chenango Canal were adopted by yeas, 18;

Mr. MADDEN, at the suggestion of Gov. King, proposed a resolution, which was adopted, appointing